



# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1866.

## BIRTH.

At Seymour Terrace, Hongkong, on the 26th Sept., the Wife of F. S. HOFFMAN, 66, of a Son.

## MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai, on the 8th September, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Charles H. Richter, JOHN MARSHALL, to ANNE, second daughter of Thomas K. Bates, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—No Cards.

## DEATHS.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 19th Sept., WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Scotchman unemployed, aged 31 years.  
At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 19th September, WILLIAM TURNER, Quarter Master, late S. S. *Formosa*.  
At Hongkong, on the 19th September, RICHARD MICHAEL, late Master, *Marque Carole*.  
At Hongkong, on the 22d September, GEORGE YICK, Seaman, late *Barque Strigolow*, aged 24 years.  
At Hongkong, on the 22d September, CHARLES RICHARDS, Son of R. Storey, Quartermaster, 20th Regiment, aged 8 months and 15 days.  
On board the American schooner *Lubra*, on the 22d September, BENJAMIN HOWES, Master, killed by pirates. Also LEONIA YOUNG, Seaman.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SOME of the following paragraphs have been published in our *Overland* issue of yesterday but we repeat them hereunder for the benefit of those subscribers as do not receive the *Overland*.

From Japan papers we take the following:

The *Times Overland Mail* gives the following particulars of the firing on the *Kestrel* gun boat:—

The *Kestrel* entered Simonoseki to procure coals on the evening of August 10th. The *Ototosuna* was lying in the harbour and some little distance from the town, the *Fuseyama* and three other steamers of the Shogun, apparently blockading the entrance of the straits at the Nagasaki end. Just before midnight, the *Ototosuna* was observed to get up steam and cross the straits, towing a Japanese built ship full of soldiers. She returned and towed over a second body of troops and an attack was then made upon the town of Kokoro: successfully, for by 4 A.M. the whole place was on fire and the batteries there silenced and Chiosu's people returned to their own side with 7 new Blakeley field pieces as the trophies of their victory.

When the firing had ceased, the *Kestrel* once more started for Nagasaki. When she had got a little below the burning town of Kokoro, and nearly approached the *Shogun's* ships a shell was fired at her from the Kokoro side. This fell short and then six solid shot were fired at her in rapid succession from the battery, but happily without effect. Coming out of Simonoseki harbour, it is very likely that the Kokoro gunners believed her to be one of Chiosu's ships.

We have not heard whether it is intended to take any notice of this insult to the British flag by the Shogun, but the explanation we have given of the shots having been fired at her under the impression that she belonged to Chiosu being probably the true one, would doubtless be readily received.

Sir Harry Parkes has very properly issued notifications forbidding ships to carry Japanese troops, arms or munitions through or into the Straits or, indeed, to stop there at all in making the passage, and a British ship of war will probably be stationed in the Inland Sea to see these regulations carried out.

The *Japan Herald* gives currency to a report of the death of the Tycoon, who has lately been very ill. The report wants confirmation. Speculation as to his successor points to Stotsbashi, the son of Prince Noto. He is a clever fellow, and favours foreign interests, but he has no territory and is unpopular with the Daimios.

On the 14th instant the *Dupleix* Messageries Imperiales Steamer encountered a terrific typhoon, on her passage from Japan to Shanghai. Every movable article on deck was washed overboard; life boats were blown away, &c. The Passengers, amongst whom were the American Minister and the Governor of Macao, presented a written testimonial to Captain Noel expressive of their admiration at the courage and skill displayed by himself and his officers. The French crew, however, we hear, behaved very indifferently, while the firemen absolutely turned tail and were almost useless from fright. The P. & O. ship *Nippon* also experienced the same typhoon but proved herself a very superior sea boat.

In Hongkong currency has been given to a report that twelve of the most respectable Chinamen, residents of this Colony, proceeded on Saturday last to the mansion of His Excellency, the Governor, to offer a proposition to the effect that they would pay out of their own means \$120,000, the supposed deficiency of next year's income, to obviate the necessity of the Registration Ordinance being carried out. This report was furnished by a correspondent but we now learn that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. Saturday last was fixed for the Chinese deputation against the Stamp Act, Pigs and Piracy ordinances, receiving an answer from His Excellency, but the Chinese translation not being finished, it was postponed until Saturday next.

Much has been said about the reception accorded to the Chinese deputation which waited upon the Governor with the Memorial against the Stamp Act, and other Ordinances; and presuming that due notice had been given of their intention, as is customary in such matters, the surprise expressed was not perhaps quite unreasonable. We now learn, however, that no notice whatever was given to the Government of the wish of the Chinese for an interview until just before their arrival, the Governor himself, it is stated, being in ignorance of such intention until requested to receive the deputation.

When the deputation made its appearance no translation had been provided to

present to His Excellency, and although informed that they ought to have brought one and requested to forward one as speedily as possible, they have not up to this date we hear done so. We have no intention of undervaluing the "intelligence" or "position" of the worthy men composing the deputation, but should imagine that either their belief in the force of the objections they urged was very weak, or that they were trying to carry matters with a high hand in thus neglecting to perform an obvious duty.

The Opium case in which a certain Chinaman was fined \$250 for bringing boiled opium within the waters of the Colony without having paid the licences fees due to the opium farmer, has excited considerable interest in native quarters. As the case is still under appeal we reserve any remarks thereon until the matter is finally settled.

A dreadful case of Piracy and murder has just occurred 75 miles to the Northward of Hongkong. The American schooner *Lubra* was attacked on the 23d instant. The Captain was shot while sitting with his arm around his wife and two of the crew were killed, the vessel being entirely looted. This is supposed, however to be an act of vengeance rather than plunder, the Captain of the junk being said to be a relative of the late notorious CHONG-CHAT-TAI who was executed here a few weeks since. Gunboats are in search of the miscreants and 9 men have been arrested under suspicious of complicity.

The Coolie barracks are re-opening at Macao in increased numbers. An extract from a German Contemporary which will be found elsewhere gives a good idea of what is going on in this way.

The small iron steamer recently mentioned as a novelty among the craft cruising about the harbour, has been disposed of for \$1000. She was brought here in the *Vesta* from an island in the Caroline group, and among her crew of eight or ten Carolinians, is a Prince of one of the islands, a smart, active, intelligent fellow. We understand they have been giving, at private houses, some *tableaux vivants*, illustrative of their native customs, an amusement accompanied by terrific yells, which have had the effect of alarming some members of our police force, but happily have not been productive of more serious consequences.

A contemporary states that the good people of Macao intend giving a ball to Governor Amaral previous to His Excellency's departure to Europe. We hear that the subscription, which is still going round, amounts now to upwards of \$1,000. A friend of the Governor made, the other day, an abortive attempt to raise funds here for the purpose of buying a silver breakfast service to be presented to His Excellency in the name of the Hongkong Lusitanians. After considerable trouble he could only obtain three subscribers!

It is stated that it is the intention of the leading American residents of the Colony to offer a reward for the capture of the murderers of Captain Howes.

## BRITISH POLICY AND CHINESE PIRACY.

THE recent case of piracy and murder on board the *Lubra* will, it is hoped be the cause of something more being attempted than the natural efforts, which will be made to capture the miscreants who have thus again turned public attention in Hongkong to the matter. As we point out elsewhere, one of the most important necessities is the co-operation of other nations in the way of furnishing effective gunboats and war vessels to perform their share of the police duties which now devolve upon Great Britain. But putting that for a moment aside, the time has come when some decisive measures must be taken to rid these seas of practical craft and to this end the aid, both physical and moral, of the Chinese Government must be insisted on. To expect Chinese junks to "co-operate" with British gunboats is to expect an utter impossibility, their comparative slowness of movement, clumsiness, and want of handiness forbid the idea, while the moment any undertaking is attempted in which the junks are for a short time left to their own devices, the failure of any plan involving surprise follows with as much certainty as that their crews will run away from the pirates the moment they are deserted by foreign help.

To enable the Chinese Government to do its duty in concerning and carrying out the necessary measures with our own naval authorities, it must be provided with an effective steam fleet of small vessels officered and partly manned by Europeans. To any refusal of this proposition a deaf ear must be turned. The namby-pamby policy which prevails about the "rights" forsooth of China to follow "its own sweet will" in this matter must be kicked aside, and the Chinese be made to understand, that the shelter they are now giving to pirates by permitting them to settle in places perfectly well known to the authorities,—the system which now obtains of bribing officials to screen pi-

rates and murderers—the evasive shuffling which distinguishes them in this as in most other particulars—must come to an end. If, to gain this, force must be used—so let it be.

The England of to-day—a sad and pitiful proof that courage, wealth, intelligence and the possession of an empire comprising one third of the human race is no bar against honor being sacrificed for safety; the claims of humanity, for cotton, silk and tea; and the self respect which distinguished the men who made England what it is in material possession, for immunity from the yelping of the cur-like breed who form the pet ornaments and fit exponents of the "peace policy" party:—the England of to-day is unfortunately a laughing stock so far as its foreign policy for the last few years has been concerned, from Peking to Valparaiso. Individually brave, we shew ourselves politically a nation of braggart cowards. Fear of consequences, that damning hindrance to all progress, is our bugbear. And we out there, the colonists of a small island scarce a speck upon the world's chart feel it; and hundreds of brave seafaring men have so found it at the cost of their lives; and the canting crew who sell pocket handkerchiefs to the Booribooloo islanders while men of their own blood and nationality are murdered with almost absolute impunity, rejoice and hold jubiles of universal peace, and would wreathe the brows with laurel of him who can shew most extacy at his country's degradation in the eyes of foreign nations. Better far the old time when England was a nation worthy of the respect and fear of the world; when the hatred of enemies was openly met and treated with indifference; when the government was strong to preserve the honor of the country, confident in the might of its subjects.

This may seem highflown language to use because a Chinese pirate attacks and murders a few unhappy Americans. But this is, nothing in comparison to what has been and yet may be done by those devils incarnate—is but the bitter fruit of the policy which we have now for long pursued. It furnishes a text for our remarks, and a text sad enough. We have had the power of exterminating every suspicious Chinese craft that floats in this neighbourhood but have used our power like idiots. We have the power of compelling the Chinese to put down piracy and we dare not use it; and till there be a change in the money worshiping materialism of this generation whose God is selfish ease or "peace," and whose humanity has a strong tendency not to distress their pockets, so long will these seas under British surveillance be the scenes of tragedies such as the three score which have been recorded since the summer of last year.

## PIRACY AND MURDER.

THE act of piracy and murder which we record to-day is a cold-blooded and deliberate atrocity; which, there is every reason to believe, was prepared for within the limits of Hongkong harbour, as the first act of a *vendetta* that is to revenge the execution of Chat Tai and his accomplices. The circumstances of the case may be briefly told. The *Lubra*, an American schooner, left the harbour at 11 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, bound to Japan. On the following day, about 75 miles from the harbour, 30 miles off Pedro Branco, a large piratical boat sailed and pulled alongside, the wind having fallen away to less than a knot and a half per hour. Without loss of time the schooner was boarded, without any resistance being offered; the vessel being badly armed, and the Captain (Howes) apparently unsuspecting of the character of the boat. The pirates kept possession of the schooner for some hours, and having shot some of the crew who took to the rigging, killing one man and wounding others, finished their work by deliberately shooting the Captain. He was seated in his cabin, on a sofa, with his wife and two children, one only two months old. One of the sound-drels went up to him and fired a pistol bullet through his brain, and killing him instantly. Mrs Howes, and the crew remaining alive, were reserved for death in another shape. There were some barrels of gunpowder on board. The head of one of these barrels was broken in by the pirates, and the powder exposed. Fire, of which the marks are plainly visible, was placed in the vicinity, but the villainous design of blowing up the vessel, with the living witnesses of the crime that had already been committed, was frustrated. The fire burnt out without communicating with the powder, and the vessel was brought back to Hongkong by the mate and the remaining crew. The bodies of the Captain and one of the men, were taken to the civil Hospital; another man who was wounded by the pirates jumped or fell overboard, and was drowned. The amah also died this morning; the others are said to be recovering from their wounds.

The pirate who murdered the unfortunate Captain made use of expressions previous to firing the pistol, that clearly evidence the intent with which the schooner was followed up. It is no secret that the punishment inflicted upon Chat Tai and his gang is to be revenged, and it matters little to those who have sworn to the *vendetta* what may be the "nationality" of the foreigners who may fall into their hands, English or American, Dutch or Prussian—all are included in the category of intended victims. We do not say this

with the mere purpose of creating unnecessary alarm; for we know it is a fact that the energy with which the prosecution of the gang headed by Chat Tai was followed up, coupled with the activity of the English gunboats, and dread of the registration ordinance, have driven to desperation the soundrels who live by piracy.

The occurrence of such a crime at this particular juncture strongly illustrates the absolute necessity there is for such a system of controlling the movements of the Chinese traders in the waters of the harbour, as is provided by the registration ordinance. The question of convenience to the Chinese trade, upon which the memorialising native merchants are so pathetic, sinks into utter insignificance in comparison with the obvious duty that rests upon the Government, to clear the island from the disgrace of affording facilities for the shipping out of piratical junks. There is another matter, too, in reference to which something must soon be done. Why should the responsibility of suppressing piracy here devolve solely on the British Government? It is notorious that the flags of other countries than England are by far the most numerous here. Such a dreadful outrage as this piracy and murder committed on board an American vessel, should elicit some demonstration of opinion if not of action on the part of the President. The 11th article of the United States treaty with China provides that "subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States should be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China;" and the 18th provides that, "if the Merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law." To expect the Chinese Government to do any such thing is to expect an impossibility. It has neither the will nor the power to do so. Whatever can be done to track out and punish these pirates will be done under the British flag, but we hope that one effect of this shocking offence against the American flag and upon American subjects (as we are informed the dead seamen were) will be, to induce the United States Government to demand that the articles above quoted shall not be permitted to remain a dead letter. Any such remonstrance, it is very well understood, must be ineffectual, from sheer weakness on the part of the Chinese Government; but it must be a preliminary to more decided action by the American Government. It is not consistent with the position and influence of the States among the nations of the world that their commerce here should be indebted to the naval power of any other country for protection, or for the punishment of the piratical murderers who prey upon and slay American citizens. The United States of America ought to be represented in these waters by at least a couple of gun boats, and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasure of welcoming the direct co-operation of the American flag in suppressing Chinese piracy.

## LOOKING AHEAD.

IN these times of Commercial despondency, when China has felt, with other countries, the disastrous effects of the late failures, it is pleasant to look forward to the possible future now opening up to this country. But twenty years ago the proposal to introduce railways or telegraphs would have been thought the chimerical vision of an over-sanguine enthusiast. One line of steamers was deemed amply sufficient for all possible traffic; while foreign commerce was restricted to five ports, under conditions so galling that the only wonder now a days is how the old race of residents continued to put up with a treatment infinitely more degrading than that to which Chinese coolies are subjected in this colony.

Times have changed since 1846. Two lines of steamers, one arriving monthly and the other fortnightly, do not completely render sufficient facilities for travellers. A new line of private steamers via the Cape has sprung into existence and appears to be amply availed of, while a fourth has just been inaugurated on the Pacific coast of America. A Railway Company has already been formed to introduce that triumph of civilization into China, and the proposal to convey a telegraph from Singapore to Hongkong meets no shrugs of incredulity of the success of such an undertaking, but merely elicits the query, "Who will find the money?" a question which like those relating to most profitable enterprises will be speedily answered as soon as the effect of the late crisis in the market shall have died away.

It is, however, more of the future of Hongkong than of China that we would speak, but its condition is so intimately bound up with the prosperity of other ports that, unlike the past, the future increase of wealth on the part of the foreign settlements at Hongkong and Japan, on the one side, and Singapore on the other, will tend rather to enrich than impoverish this colony. As the only bona fide English possession in these seas, and as such a free port, it must necessarily ever possess advantages denied to its rivals. It is likely on all occasions to be the head quarters of any schemes for improvement in China which may be suggested, while its merely natural advantages, in the possession of a capacious and safe harbour, will always induce merchant vessels to resort here in preference to other ports. Docks are being constructed capable of accommodating large vessels; while its importance as the Naval and Military head quarters in China must

of necessity render it of importance. The chief drawback hitherto, namely, the danger to life and property which till the arrival of the present Governor existed, from the presence of a nest of cut throats and pirates, promises to be successfully put down under his vigorous administration. The hygiene of the island is being more carefully studied to render it a safer habitation for Europeans; steps in the right direction are being taken to educate the natives so as to enable them to practically aid foreigners in their official and mercantile intercourse with their countrymen. While last and by no means least, a comprehensive but not oppressive scheme for raising the revenue to the necessary amount has been devised by the one who seems thoroughly competent to carry out the reorganisation in every department which he has introduced. Altogether then we cannot but think that the future of Hongkong is brighter than many would admit. To recapitulate briefly the present position of the Colony, it stands thus:—The revenue has been provided for—effectual steps for the suppression of piracy and careful government of the natives have been inaugurated. The improvement of the island is being rapidly proceeded with. The proposition of a telegraph to Hongkong has been officially recognised by Parliament. A new line of steamers is about to make Hongkong its head quarters. Education amongst the Chinese is progressing. Sanitary regulations are being enforced. And so long as commerce is unburdened by Customs dues, so long will it certainly resort to depot purposes to this Colony. There are many other items which might be included in the "silver lining" to the dark cloud which so many behold darkening the future prospects of Hongkong, but we have said enough to demonstrate that its "redemption to a mere fishing station" is not likely to occur in our time.

## ENGLISH "TYRANNY."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in criticizing the Earl of Carnarvon on his appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship, remarks "if he be true to his own counsels, he certainly will not hesitate to check that tendency which Englishmen, released from the restraint of a strong Government, too often show, to tyrannize almost brutally—and especially in the great Oriental civilizations of China and Japan which they do not understand—over the native races with which they come into collision." It is the fate of Englishmen abroad to be perpetually misunderstood by the "old folks at home," and in no respect more so than in their treatment of the natives of the countries over which the Queen has dominion, or where, as in China, they merely have permission to "settle" for trading purposes. We deny that the tendency to "tyrannize almost brutally" is a national characteristic of Englishmen. Not even the personal faults which incidentally led to the Indian outbreak deserve so harsh a term, and it is utterly unjust when applied to the conduct of our countrymen in any of the great colonies of the Empire. Legislation in each of the Australian colonies abounds in evidence of care for the aborigines; and when the history of New Zealand is fairly written, it will be seen that the wars of Englishmen with the natives there, have arisen, not from any tyrannical assertion over native rights, but from unavoidable collision between civilization and barbarism in which the countrymen of the *Pall Mall Gazette* had to contend with the "brutality" of foes who feasted on their flesh and drank their blood. That in such a conflict excesses were committed is not perhaps very surprising; they are inevitable under such circumstances, and we have read in the columns of the *London Spectator*, that in the recent disturbances at Hyde Park the police occasionally acted with injudicious severity and so provoked a hostility that would not otherwise have been manifested. But who thinks of censuring the whole police force for the individual acts of a few of its men? Yet to do so would be quite as reasonable as to impute "tyranny" or "brutality" to Englishmen in their general treatment of the New Zealanders.

But it is in the "Oriental civilizations of China and Japan" that this "brutal" instinct is said chiefly to be discerned. Where is the evidence of it in our present attitude towards the natives of those empires? Where can it be found in the history of our past transactions with either? Why the fact is notorious that in anxiety to respect their prejudices, Englishmen have carried moderation to such an extent as to create contempt in the Chinese mind for our apparent weakness and ineffectuality; and there are not wanting signs that that feeling is as active as ever.

The present mail will convey to our countrymen news of piracies committed by natives of this "Oriental civilization of China," who have deliberately murdered peaceful seamen, and who threaten to continue doing so, in revenge for the punishments which Englishmen, acting under English law, have lately inflicted upon some other Oriental cut throats whose profession was piracy and whose pastime murder. What are Englishmen to do when in presence of such "brutal tyranny" as this? The Chinese government is not strong enough to restrain its "Orientalized" subjects from the commission of such deeds; and as England is the only power that maintains a naval force capable of being used for the protection of the local waters, the duty of suppressing piracy falls altogether upon Englishmen. Is this a proof of "tyrannical brutality"?

We trust that our countrymen will not misapprehend the nature of the legislation which has recently passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong. It provides a system by which the Governor hopes to prevent piratical junks making use of this harbour, as they unquestionably do, as a fitting out port for their nefarious expeditions. It is no secret that there is a nest of piratical agents here, who must be ferreted

out, broken up and driven from the shelter which mistaken English leniency has permitted them hitherto to enjoy. The legislation, being exceptional, and affecting the natives of the country, must receive Her Majesty's sanction before it can be made effective, and in the meantime our commerce remains liable to such horrible contingencies as those which have befallen the *Carl*, the *Lubra*, and their respective captains. We trust that Earl Carnarvon will not adopt the ungenerous insinuation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. There is no desire on the part of Englishmen here to deal with the Chinese otherwise than fairly; but our lives and property are in greater peril than if we were in the Strand or Piccadilly; and it is really vexing to find a journal like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, insinuating a slander upon us for which there is not the slightest foundation. Our goals are filled with Chinese prisoners and our seas are infested by Chinese pirates; and if Earl Carnarvon will be just to his countrymen as well as "true to himself," he will assist Englishmen to defend themselves against so-called "Oriental civilization" which is developed in piracy and murder upon the high seas within Chinese jurisdiction. We hope to find the *Pall Mall Gazette* endorsing that expression.

## THE CHINESE AND THE ORDINANCES.

REPORTS are daily gaining ground, founded apparently upon something like fact, that the panic amongst the Chinese with respect to the recent ordinances is becoming sufficiently powerful to affect the interests of the owners of native houses. The "anti-stamp act" portion of the community have been resolute in attributing this feeling amongst the natives to that measure, but those better informed are perfectly aware that the sole and entire causes of the panic are the exaggerated and foolish rumours flying about, which have in some cases been artfully fanned by Europeans, to serve their purpose of producing the impression that a real objection, based on deliberate reasoning and consideration, obtains amongst the Chinese with respect to this measure.

In the eyes of the Chinese the Stamp Act, as now understood by them, is doubtless obnoxious, but simply from their belief that it is the hinge on which all the other ordinances, framed for the security of life and property in this colony, turn. They are not aware, and their would-be guides have carefully refrained from telling them, that the Stamp Act has no more to do with the piracy ordinance, for instance, than it has to do with the regulations respecting the Lock Hospital—though by some inexplicable means they have been persuaded, by the bye, that it is connected with the virtue and vice of Hongkong in a way which one can hardly discuss in the columns of a paper read by all classes and both sexes of the community. The idea is ludicrous in the extreme but not the less injurious; and we confess to surprise at finding that no measures have as yet been taken by the Government to disseminate amongst the Chinese in their own language, an exact translation of the ordinances which it is purposed shall become law. It may be objected that such a step would give the Chinese hands of some of the proposed ordinances are already in circulation, but of the great bulk, the Stamp Act, no translation public or private has, so far as we are aware, been circulated. The very deputation which waited upon His Excellency with a Memorial against the act did not know what the charges were against which they petitioned, and they exemplified their ignorance in an amusing way when questioned as to their knowledge respecting it.

In view of the evident alarm existing we cannot but urge the necessity of officially publishing in Chinese not only a good translation of the act and its schedule, but also an explanation of points which are liable to be misunderstood by the natives, and calculated to sow distrust between the natives and the Government to remain unnoticed, is more than injudicious. Occasion is given to the Chinese to complain that the "equality" with Europeans, which is recognized in the case of a piling coolie at the police court, is denied to the more intelligent and wealthy members of their body, inasmuch as the English Government (Gazette) has afforded the fullest publicity to all proposed measures, while the Chinese specially intended for Chinese readers has been silent on every point of vital interest to them and to their families.

## FURTHER STUMBLING.

THIS bi-monthly summary prepared by our contemporary, the *Daily Press*, for information of the home public, contains some references to the movement in re the Stamp Act that are worth making a note of. The first suggests social disparagement of an individual, so we will pass lightly over it. In commenting on the second public meeting the *Press* said Mr Bosman, in moving a resolution for memorialising the Secretary for the Colonies against the Stamp Act, made "a short but highly forcible and pertinent speech." In the summary we were attempted proceeded from unimportant news. Of course our contemporary means to say that the only speaking "against the motion" came from "unimportant men," but as its matter stands, Mr Bosman is unequivocally placed in that category. This is stumble No. 1.

Now we come to a stumble No. 2. The sum is a great deal less pardonable. The summary says that the opposition raised to the Stamp Act, caused the ordinance "as originally passed," to become greatly modified. Now the original ordinance was never "passed" in the sense in which a

stranger would understand the language. It was "introduced" in the shape in which it was, and His Excellency credit for having thus the validity of the against the original No. 3 involves our racter for veracity. that the memorial, or committee was app (when the "unimportant" "has been prepared," ready." Is it prepa how is it that the to prepare it, could for transmission by them. They have had no form their work. cular in it that it middle mail of Octo bable? Why this ac ter upon which, ac future ruin or pro depends? Our cot have explained w "not yet ready," enough to do, but w tion that it is "pr difficult of proof, may have on that easily be removed the Memorial, eit rary's columns, or (course) by its pres meeting. We shou opportunity of rev some time before month.

Stumble No. 4 is der. In what resp who spoke at the tant? Are they social status to all Memorial? Are the defective by compa like passions to the them will they no lever by which the out of their "unim Will the *Press* ad judgment? How tribute annually maintaining this entitle them to a to be accorded by every signer of the Stamp Act? It is these questions of Club for an opinio left to the dec whose opinion will contemporary, in manly sneers, has against opponents vanquish by argum

## THE CHINESE

OUR readers will d but a few days sin the importance of measures to put t culation, if there wa part of the Govern kong Mint a paym afterwards the new gal tender, but as an open question considered as equ planters of the o can," the public, b are at this momen as to the positio sections stand with attention has how subject more part the new coins are p'd. We do not have now one d marked with a Ho lars ornamented i way followed by shewn to us by fr we would make p thus threatened system. It is di cially strong lan sity which exists ing immediate me The object of our eyes that it is the reasons on w founded, but it m why the Chinese the new coin, and in their refusing, receive these co discount." We h the leading "Caut subject; their o deration and m weight with the "It must be that a coin, in the same as any on from metal by huan dollars, from in impression and make, were full brooch or any sm the extreme ch makes it worth spend an amount the cant phras scoundrel of the rope." It is how the Chinese mo "milling" of a c large extent, simp amount of delic be required to su cision and clear ry; and the sma this pursuit (i.e. metal in the ce the great dang police system, g rative attempts of Chinese, on the rions to delase manufacture false training which China compels by sight and tou pure and false s of illicit coinin, shroff may at

between Rangoon and Western China, with the view to opening up of railway communication.





SHANGHAI.

[illegible]

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERESTED DISPATCH
<b>Steamers</b>							
China	Johnston	Am.st	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	B. str.	25		Fruttmann and Co	Laid up	
City of Nates	Mooney	B. str.	345	July 17	Dow and Co	Fuchau	Early
Columbian	Stewart	B. str.	600	May 24	Stover and Co	Laid up	
Chai-long		Chi.str		Aug. 18	Chinese Government		
Queen	Gray	Am.str		Aug. 22	Russell and Co		
anges	Bernard	B. str.	1300	June 20	W. & O. S. N. Co		
each	Grete	Eu.str	30		Wm. Pustan and Co	Laid up	
Columbia	Constock	B. str.	30		Capt. Partridge		
iphon		Chi.str	791	July 12	O. Susson, Sons and Co		
Peake	B. str.		39	Aug. 13	F. and O. S. N. Co		
Atkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co			
Chingjay	C. i. str.	300	July 12	Chinese Government			
Quata	B. str.	80		Fruttmann and Co		Laid up	
Shanyuan	Am.str	1602	Aug. 18	A. Heard and Co		Laid up	
awanda	Am.str	69	Feb. 19	Russell and Co			
utean	Handall	B. str.	130	Aug. 10	H. W. Wignall and Co	Fuchau	Immed.
Loong-Fai	Merrill	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Harner and Co	Laid up	
Phampos	Earle	B. str.	118		O. Susson, Sons and Co	Laid up	
Williamette	McLeod	Chi.str	176	Aug. 5	Chinese Government		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
Abbot Lawrence	Lawrence	Am.sh.	1496	June 13	Order		
Cacia	Martin	B. bk.	391	July 16	Order		
Gannemon	George	B. sh.	980	Aug. 9	Mar. Matheson and Co	London	Early
Kind	Robt.	B. bk.	265	Aug. 13	Robt. Matheson		
Wicklander	Pempler	B. bk.	298	July 20	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Am. Adanson	Stuton	B. sh.	504	July 19	Fraser and Co	London	Early
Antelope	Hale	B. sh.	1180	July 10	Olyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Norfolk	H. bk.	292	June 26	Stow, Brothers and Co	London	Immed.	
Arabia	Smith	B. sh.	1210	July 16	Order		
Ascendant	Lobb	B. bk.	517	Aug. 9	A. R. Tilly and Co		
Queens Australia	Todd	B. bk.	605	July 28	Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	

Satavia	Damodar
Bengal	Peters

[illegible]

HONGKONG.

NAME.	RIG.	GEN.	LI.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	store ship	1			Shanghai
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Yokohama
Algerine,	st. gun-vee	1	80		Hankow
Argus,	pad. stn. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tinkin	Hongkong
Barraon,	sc. stn. corvt.	21	400	Capt Boys	Hakodadi
Bastick,	pad. stn. sloop	4	400	W. N. Hewitt V. C.	Japan
Bowser, Steam Org.	c. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Hargray	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong

pad. stm. sloop	6	300 Comr. J. Round	Japan
sc. st. g.b.	3	60 Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkon

Barroan,	sc. stm. covrt.	2	400	Capt Hays	Hakodati
Basileak	pad. stm. sloup	3	400	W. N. W. Hewitt V.C.	Japan
Boussier, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Shanghai
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Hacquay	Japan
Coachellaer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Hongkong
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Hongkong
Coromandel, st. tender	gun-boat.	1	150		H. Kong for W. poa
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Hongkong
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Japan
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Japan
Grasshopper	gun hoist	3	100	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Hongkong
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Xingpa
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Singleton	Hongkong
Haycock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Shanghai
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Stiff Com. Thain	Japan
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. F. Nicolas	Japan
Irani,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Shanghai
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun- vessel	1	30		Hongkong
Manila,	sc. st. dep. ves.	—	70	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghai
Melville, Naval Hospital, hospital.		—		(Lt. Bernard, M.D.R.A.	Hongkong
Opussum, Tender to	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess					
Charlotte,					
Oprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong

ss Charlotte,	Receiv
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Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	Comdore Oliver Jones	Kiangkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Geo. Vincent King, C. B.)	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400 Capt. W. G. Jones	Yokohama
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	00 Wm. Reed	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100 J. J. Wood	east of South China
Salamina	and des.		250 Comd. G. Suttle	Nagasaki
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400 Capt. R. W. Courtney	Hakodati
Serpent,	sc. deep. vessel	4	200 Comd. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan
Slaney,	gun-boat,	1	80 Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat,	3	60 Lieut. Powys	Jientain
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3		Shanghai
Sauncho, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat	3		Hongkong
Weasle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60 Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3		Hongkong
Leurus,	steam sloop	3	150 Comd. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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